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GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD

NORTH AMERICA

A New Snowfall Chart of the United States. Mean annual snowfall maps of the United States were prepared by Professor M. W. Harrington (1896), based on data from 1884 to 1891, and by Professor A. J. Henry (*Monthly Weather Review*, March, 1898), based on observations taken in 1884-1895. A new snowfall chart, by Charles F. Brooks (prepared in the course in Climatological Research, given in Harvard University) is published in the *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society* for April, 1913 ("The Snowfall of the United States"). This is now the latest, as well as the most accurate, chart which is available.

The author has collected the data from more than 2,000 stations for the fifteen years, 1895-1910, and from these results he has prepared a map showing the annual depths of snowfall over the United States. The effects of topography, prevailing winds, storm frequency, and the location of the Great Lakes and oceans are very apparent. The western coast ranges (Sierra Nevada-Cascades) lying in the path of the prevailing westerlies blowing from the Pacific Ocean, have excessive snowfall (in many places exceeding 400 inches a year) on their western flanks. The dry interior basin to leeward of these mountains has very little snowfall except where mountains rise above the general level. The Rocky Mountain chain again brings copious snowfall, exceeding 100 inches a year in a great many places from Idaho and Montana south to northern New Mexico; and in some places in Colorado as high as 400 inches a year, and 300 inches a year in southern Wyoming. Again, in the lee of these mountains, the dry western Plains have deficient snowfall. On nearing the Great Lakes the snowfall increases, and on the southeast shores of each of the Lakes 80 to 100 inches of snow fall annually. The Appalachian Mountains bring the lines of equal snowfall far south, there being 50 to 100 inches in the mountains from Maryland to Maine. In northern New England frequent storms in winter cause a snowfall of more than 100 inches annually. In the southeastern United States snowfall occurs practically everywhere, except in extreme southern and eastern Florida and southern Texas. The Gulf Stream shows its influence as far as Cape Hatteras by bending the lines of equal snowfall far to the north. R. DeC. Ward.

A Geological Publication for Students. Among recent publications of educational interest produced by state surveys is *Bulletin 14* in the fourth series of the State Geological Survey of Ohio, entitled "The Geology of the Columbus Quadrangle." The areal geology is described by Dr. C. R. Stauffer, the physiographic geology by Dr. George D. Hubbard and the economic geology by Dr. J. A. Bownocker. The *Bulletin* was prepared primarily for the information of students who are familiar with the neighborhood of Columbus. The treatment is therefore untechnical and explanatory, with especial emphasis on areal and physiographic geology. Dr. Hubbard, in four chapters, treats of the present topography, pre-Wisconsin events, the Wisconsin ice and its work and post-glacial history. Soils, underground waters, clays and building stones are discussed in the part given to economic geology. Twenty-eight well-chosen plates illustrate the text. F. V. Emerson.

In Memory of Professor Tarr. A memoir of the late Professor Ralph Stockman Tarr of Cornell University, for many years Associate Editor of the *Bulletin* of this Society, has been published by J. B. Woodworth (*Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer.*, Vol. 24, 1913, pp. 29–43).

A memorial window in honor of Professor Tarr was dedicated at Sage Chapel, Cornell University, on March 23. It was accepted for the University by Acting President T. F. Crane. In the course of a most effective address by Professor Lawrence Martin, he said:

"This memorial window, dedicated to Professor Tarr, is given by Mrs. Tarr to Cornell University. Thus the present and future generations of Cornell students and of worshippers in this chapel will be reminded of one who was a faithful and inspiring teacher and a great scientist."

Professor Martin vividly described Professor Tarr's remarkable career from the years when he worked his way through college to his early death at the age of 48, giving all his life to the hardest of toil and service. As a professor at Cornell he spared no pains to make his lectures and his laboratory and field work clear, interesting, disciplinary and scientifically sound. All of the students under his care gained with their knowledge of geology and physical geography a sense of admiration and affection for the teacher. He imparted his knowledge of the facts of geography to hundreds of thousands of readers of his books; and his books were written with the utmost regard for truth and for the upbuilding of character. Professor Martin told how various features of the landscape depicted on the window were symbolical of Professor Tarr's life.

All American geographers will be glad to know that this beautiful memorial of one of the most distinguished of their fellow members has been placed in the University where the greater part of his fruitful professional life was spent.

The North River. A correspondent asks if the Hudson River does not extend to Upper New York Bay and, in that case, why the name North River is applied to the lower part of the Hudson. The Hudson River, of course, extends from its sources to New York Bay. When Henry Hudson rediscovered the river and ascended it in 1609 to where Albany now stands his sailors called it the Noord (North) River. Soon after, Dutch immigrants settled on Manhattan Island and naturally used the name North River to designate the river west of them. The English in 1664 gave to the river its modern name in honor of Hudson, but the inhabitants of Manhattan had become so accustomed to the old name as applied to the stretch west of their island home, that it has persisted in common usage to this day; it is not, however, often applied to the Hudson River to the north of Weehawken, N. J., or West Forty-Second Street, New York. We may say that the name North River is merely a local designation of the extreme southern part of the Hudson extending only a few miles above the mouth of the river. Giovanni da Verrazzano went a short distance up the Hudson in 1524, but it was Hudson who demonstrated its extent and importance.

Mr. G. C. Curtis's Naturalistic Model of the Kilauea Crater, Hawaii. A letter from Mr. Curtis to the Society under date of June 22 informs us that he has completed the collection of data for a naturalistic model of this crater. The expression "naturalistic land model" is now applied to a scientific representation of the real forms, appearance and character of a land area. This implies that the model must reproduce, according to the scale of the work, not only the natural furms of the land but also represent its coloring and natural appearance. The *Bulletin* (May, 1913, p. 366–367) reported that the Geological Museum of Harvard University was sending Mr. Curtis to Hawaii to collect data for such a model of Kilauea Volcano. Mr. Curtis writes that, as far as he is aware, he has collected the most complete data ever gathered on a subject of this nature. He spent 75 days in the field and made a thorough physiographic survey. The model should be an important addition to the already unique collection of naturalistic land relief models now at Harvard. Mr. Curtis is returning home via Japan and the Suez Canal.

The Growing Gold Product of the Klondike. The value of the gold produced in the Klondike region of the Yukon Territory last year was $5,225,235. This was the largest output since 1907, when it reached the lowest point. Since that time there has been a steady increase as shown by the following figures: 1907, $2,983,835; 1908, $3,288,664; 1909, $3,595,985; 1910, $4,081,611; 1911, $4,024,246; and 1912, $5,225,235. The prospects for the present year bid fair to reach the $6,000,000 mark.

Widening the Meteorological Service of Canada. The Canadian Meteorological Service is increasing the efficiency of its daily weather map by using cabled reports from Ireland, the Farœ Islands, London, Stornaway, Malin Head, Blacksod Bay, Shetland Is., Cuxhaven, Vladivostok, Shanghai, Lisbon, Azores, Turks Island, Havana, Honolulu, and Manila, together with several U. S. stations in Alaska, twelve in Russia and Siberia, and one in Japan. These reports are received in Toronto about 10 A. M. and together with the reports from Washington and Mexico are entered on a map on the polar projection and show with fair certainty the distribution of pressure over the northern hemisphere. (*Jour. Astronom. Soc. of Canada*, March–April, 1912, pp. 75–87, Toronto.)

Copper in the Coppermine Country. Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, the well-known Canadian explorer, has published a paper, "The Coppermine Country," in which he has collected all the evidence with regard to the existence of copper in the basin of the Coppermine Region. Summing up the evidence, he regards it as certain that a great copper-bearing area exists on the Arctic coast of America near the Coppermine River. He adds: "It is also reasonably certain that that area is very much more extensive than the copper-bearing area south of Lake Superior, extending, as it does, from Victoria Land and the hills west of the Coppermine River to the shores of Bathurst Inlet far to the east; but whether native copper will be found anywhere as plentifully distributed or in such rich segregations as on Keweenaw Point, is yet quite uncertain. As the copper-bearing area in Northern Canada is larger it is quite possible that the mineral deposits may be similarly larger, and it is worth while for the Canadian people to find out whether they have in this far northern country a great reserve of copper ore for the use of themselves and the world when the mines that are now being worked shall become depleted." Mr. Tyrrell exhibited specimens of native copper that had been brought by Eskimos from the Coppermine River.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

West Indian Hurricanes. On the basis of the observations of hurricanes in the West Indies during the past thirty-five years, Professor Oliver L. Fassig, of the U. S. Weather Bureau, has brought out some new facts ("Hurricanes of the West Indies," 1912). The "hurricane belt" extends from longitude 56° W. to 90° W. and from latitude 12° to 26° north. Roughly, the area embraces the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies. The geographical center of origin for the entire hurricane season is in latitude 20° north and longitude 73° west, or just off the northwest coast of Haiti. The recurvature takes place, on the average, in latitude 28° north and longitude 82° west, or in the center of the Florida peninsula. The path of a hurricane depends largely upon its point of origin. While a hurricane may originate in any part of the normal track, it will approximately follow, for the rest of its existence, the normal path for the month in which it occurs. In August and September the points of origin are farthest to the east, and in June and July they are farthest west. The latitude of the place of origin varies only between latitudes 20° and 22° north, while the latitude of the point of recurvature varies from 25° north in October to 30° north in August. There appears to be a considerable variation in the latitude and longitude of the annual paths, and it is the author's opinion that "further investigation of this point will probably reveal a close relationship between the paths of these storms and the distribution of pressure over the North Atlantic."

Of all hurricanes recorded during the past 35 years, 88 per cent. came in August–October, leaving only 12 per cent. for the rest of the season. The "active season" is really only about ten weeks, and the average frequency for the entire season is four storms, averaging about one in each of the months from August to October, and one in the remainder of the season. The average hourly velocity is 12.5 miles, and the new figures are not in accord with the general impression that hurricanes move more slowly while recurving than on the first branch of their track. A further noteworthy fact is that the September and October storms show a rapid increase in velocity on the second branch as compared with the first (18 as against 10 miles an hour), while the May–August storms show little or no increase. This is doubtless due to the greater velocity of the general circulation in autumn.

The hurricane of August 7–20, 1899, is made the subject of a special account. At Arroyo the barometer read 27.75 inches at its lowest (8 A.M.), with the wind from the north. The calm lasted about 15 minutes. Then the wind changed and blew with terrific force from the south. R. DeC. Ward.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Instituto Historico e Geographico de Sergipe. This Society was founded at Aracajú on August 6, 1912. Its object is to foster historical and geographical studies relating to Brazil and particularly to the State of Sergipe. The first number of its quarterly publication came from the press this year. It contains an account of the proceedings of the founding together with notes on Sergipe. A list of the members and the minutes of the meetings held before the date of publication are also given.

AFRICA.

Railroads in Tripoli. Fifty miles of track, all built since the Italian occupation, are now operated by the government, according to the *Rivista Coloniale* (April 15, 1913, pp. 275–276). Starting from Tripoli the lines radiate to Sensur on the west, Azizieh and Ain Zara on the south and Tajurah on the east. This system will be the nucleus of the future network in the colony. As far as can be ascertained at present, the line extending to Azizieh will be prolonged to Ghurian. Thence it will fork in two branches, one headed in a westerly direction to attain Ghadames, the other towards the south with Murzuk as its objective point. Surveys are about to be undertaken for the extension of the Tripoli-Sensur branch to Suara as well as for a line to connect Tripoli with Misrata via Homs.

In the eastern section of the colony it is proposed to connect the seaport of Bengazi with Derna by a line skirting the coast. Bengazi will also be the terminus of a rail route to the Aüjila and Jallo oases in the Libyan desert.

Origin of Storms in Mountainous Regions of French Western Africa. Results of observations mainly in French Guinea are given in *La Géographie* (Vol. 27, No. 3, March 15, 1913, pp. 208–210) by Mr. Schwartz in charge of the Liberia-Guinea-Ivory Coast mission. His conclusions are (1) that in each mountainous region there exist points which may be termed centers of storm formations; (2) that these points generally constitute enclosed valleys or else valley heads surmounted by ranges 400 or 500 meters high; (3) that the mechanical process of formation may be described as follows: Intense evaporation and constant rush of air occur at each center of formation on account of the higher temperature caused by the radiation of the soil. These phenomena determine cloud nuclei and engender a slight gyratory motion which helps to attract the surrounding clouds in a given radius. Under solar action the gyratory motion is intensified and persists until all the neighboring clouds are gathered together. The rising waterspout drifts in a general westerly direction towards the zone of the prevailing wind (harmattan). Its course is largely determined by topographical accidents. As a rule it follows the trend of the valleys.

These storms burst at about 50 minute intervals every day. Their start appeared to be related to lunar motion, so that the following schedule was tentatively determined: in the first quarter the storm begins about 2 P.M.; during full moon it breaks about 5 P.M.; in the last quarter the time shifts to 8 P.M.; during new moon, the storms occur at midnight. This sequence is subject to further verification before being considered as final.

ASIA.

Mountaineers at High Altitudes. Filippo de Filippi in his book "Karakoram and Western Himalaya 1909" (pp. 363–364), says: "At the end of our campaign seven Europeans spent nine days at a height of more than 20,700 feet, during which time four of them camped for the night at 21,673 and 22,483 feet, and this without even the inconvenience of sleeplessness. They likewise made two steep ascents, through deep soft snow, to 23,458 and 24,600 feet, without exhaustion, without lowering of *morale*, without exaggerated difficulty of breathing, palpitation or irregularity of the pulse; and with no symptoms of headache, nausea, or the like. The fact of their immunity admits of but one interpretation —rarefaction of the air, under ordinary conditions of the high mountains, to the limits reached by man at the present day ($12\frac{9}{32}$ inches) does not produce mountain sickness. Moreover, rarefaction of the air is not incompatible with mountaineering work, if this is done very slowly and methodically. From this it follows that the phenomena which have to this day been considered to be the result of rarefaction are, in reality, phenomena of fatigue, or merely incapacity (temporary or permanent) of the system to sustain the exertion of climbing, manifesting itself with special symptoms under the presence of the particular external conditions which prevail in the mountains.

"None the less, the experience of the expedition was not one of absolute immunity. The atmosphere of those heights did work some evil effect, revealing itself only gradually, after several weeks of life above 17,000 feet, in a slow decrease of appetite and consequent lack of nourishment, without, however, any disturbance of the digestive functions. It was possible for the lack of appetite to become almost absolutely repugnant to food, if after its appearance one moved and established himself at a greater height. Thus, at Chogolisa Camp the Duke and the guides had given up meat and lived on soups, coffee, tea, chocolate, and biscuits. In the two ascents above 23,000 feet their only food all day was a little chocolate, although they suffered no nausea or other unpleasant sensations. Of course, in the long run, this insufficient nourishment would cause a lowering of vitality, loss of flesh and a certain amount of anæmia. However, the process is so slow that we were still at the end of two months in condition to make long marches without experiencing excessive fatigue."

EUROPE

A Notable Example of Stream Piracy in Europe. Geographical considerations had led many geographers to assume that the Moselle River drained into the Meurthe. The topography of the drainage basin is mainly characterized by the gradual decrease of alluvial hills in the neighborhood of Toul and by the widening of the Val de l'Ane. The assumption has lately been corroborated by geological evidence supplied by Mr. R. Nicklès.[1] P. Lemoine, in *La Géographie* (Vol. 27, No. 3, March 15, 1913, pp. 211–212), calls attention to the fact that geography had permitted correct interpretation of facts in advance of geological proof.

The stratigraphical sequence afforded by a section in the vicinity of the Longor mill revealed how the ancient course of the Moselle was directed towards the Meuse. The succession consisted from top to bottom of calcareous waste in place, clayey sands 1 to 2 meters thick, and white arenaceous layers which were found to be very friable and in which the presence of mica denoted granitic and hence Mosellian genesis. The basal element was constituted by a coherent conglomerate composed of coarse siliceous sands in which boulders of Devonian quartzite, white quartz and granite abounded. The reconstitution of former events being therefore perfectly feasible, it was safe to surmise that the conglomerates represented a period of rapid currents, that is to say, one during which communication existed in its normal stage. The friable sands indicated a slackening in the speed of flow and the beginning of the diversion into the Meurthe. Finally, the clayey sands denoted a period of stagnation characterized by swamps and completed change of the course of drainage.

POLAR

ANTARCTIC

Dr. Mawson's Expedition. The Sydney *Daily Telegraph* of March 24 reported the arrival in Sydney of eight members of the Mawson Expedition, including Mr. Frank Wild, who led the western party that wintered in the neighborhood of Wilkes's Termination Land. The paper also printed an appreciation by Professor David of the work thus far done by the Mawson Expedition. He says that from the charts brought back by Capt. Davis of the *Aurora* it is obvious that the prolonged work of the various branches of the expedition ashore and afloat have led to the accurate delineation of about 1,000 miles of coast line while at intervals geological specimens have been obtained from rocky islets and promontories emerging from the ice. The actual presence of rock foundations was determined in the neighborhood of nearly the whole coast explored so that previous errors as to the position of the coast line due to the mistaking for it of pack ice edges or lines of icebergs have been avoided.

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[1] Contribution à la connaissance de la jonction ancienne de la Moselle et de la Meuse par le Val de l'Ane. *Bull. Séances Soc. Sciences de Nancy, 1912.*

Mr. Wild has given to Reuter an account of his work. His party included G. H. Dovers, surveyor; C. Harrison, artist and biologist; A. C. Hoagley, geologist; B. E. Jones, surgeon; A. L. Kennedy, magnetician; J. H. Hoyes, meteorologist; and A. D. Watson, geologist. It left Mawson in Adélie Land on Jan. 19, 1912, to form a second base on Sabrina Land or Knox Land. It was found that Sabrina Land did not exist and ice prevented access to Knox Land. Steaming further east they sighted, on Feb. 11, a glacier which Wilkes perhaps had mistaken for Termination Land. They landed there on Feb. 15 and named it Shackleton Glacier. Its cliffs, 100 feet high, were badly broken and crevassed. The hut and stores were hoisted up this cliff and moved 640 yards from the broken edge. The winter hut was erected there. Then they prepared for sledging but were detained till the middle of March by blizzards and snow-drifts, fifteen feet deep.

When the weather permitted, six men left the hut to lay out a depot on land which was seen 17 miles to the south. After 8 days' traveling the party attained a point thirty-five miles inland on the continent and 2,200 feet above the sea.

Two sledge parties of three men each were sent out in August, one going east and the other west. The latter surveyed all the coast line to the point reached by the German Expedition of 1902. The western party did most of its traveling on land at an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet. On one trip it made 510 miles at that altitude. The eastern party surveyed as far as 101° E. long. and went inland for 50 miles, reaching an altitude of 4,500 feet. Wild named this part of the Antarctic Continent Queen Mary's Land. It has a coast line of 350 miles and ascends probably to the Pole itself.

Another Antarctic Expedition Going to Weddell Sea. The *Bulletin* announced (August, p. 619) that the Filchner Expedition would not return to Weddell Sea to complete its proposed work. The task will be taken up by an Austrian expedition under the leadership of Dr. Felix König. It will start for Weddell Sea in May next year. The organizing committee has purchased the *Deutschland* of the Filchner expedition. It expects to study the relations between South America and the Antarctic continent, to add to the meteorological and hydrographical results obtained by Filchner, to survey the unknown stretch of coast between Coatsland and Prince Regent Luitpold Land, and to make sledge journeys to determine the extent of the ice barrier, the relations between West Antarctica and the Queen Maud Mountains of Amundsen, and the inland ice and its elevations. Dr. König is an expert Alpinist, has seen Arctic service in Greenland and had Antarctic experience with the German Antarctic expedition.

Latest Voyage of the Antarctic Ship "Deutschland." The *Bulletin* for April (p. 430) announced that the *Deutschland* after the return of the German Antarctic Expedition undertook a new voyage to South Georgia to bring away the Argentine observers. The *Geographical Journal* (July, 1913, p. 83) reports that some valuable soundings and other observations are said to have been carried out during the voyage. The position of the South Orkneys was found to need rectification on the charts, which also fail to show a series of reefs dangerous to navigation. The soundings, combined with earlier ones taken by the *Deutschland*, show that the Sandwich Island ridge is continued below sea-level towards the Orkneys, but that there is no connection with the sill of the Falklands. The reported "Dinklage Bank" (between 45° and 49° S., 27° and 35° W.) does not exist, and it seems probable that the Weddell Sea is joined to the Argentine basin by depths of over 5,000 meters (2,730 fathoms).

ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY

The German-South American-West African Cable. Germany now has 26,998 miles of ocean cable. The latest of these cable enterprises binds Germany with several points of the west coast of Africa and with South America. On August 26, 1909, a cable of the German South American Telegraph Company was completed from the German port of Emden to Santa Cruz on the island of Teneriffe. On March 21, 1910, the extension from Teneriffe to Monrovia, Liberia, went into operation; on March 29, 1911, the cable was opened between Monrovia and Pernambuco, Brazil; and on Jan. 20, 1913, the cable was installed from Monrovia to Lome (Togo) and Duala (Kamerun). The *Deutsche Kolonialzeitung* (Vol. 30, 1913, No. 22, pp. 378–379) describes the development of this German connection with West Africa and South America with illustrations showing the installation of the service at Monrovia and Lome.

PERSONAL

Dr. L. A. Bauer has been elected Corresponding Member of the Portuguese Academy of Sciences.

Mr. Avard L. Bishop of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, is writing papers in the field of economic geography. He spent some time in Canadian travel during the recess.

Dr. J. B. Charcot, the French Antarctic explorer, has been elected an honorary member of the Berlin Geographical Society.

Dr. P. E. Goddard of the American Museum of Natural History was preparing in July for a trip to the upper Peace River country of northwestern Canada to study the Beaver Indians.

Dr. G. W. Goethals, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. J. Scott Keltie has been elected an honorary member of the Berlin Geographical Society.

Dr. Otto Klotz, Astronomer, Ottawa, Canada, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Michigan.

Dr. Alfred C. Lane, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in Tufts College, has received the degree of Doctor of Science from that institution.

Dr. Ludwig Mecking, of Göttingen University, has been appointed Associate Professor of Geography at the University of Kiel.

Duke Adolf Friederich of Mecklenburg and Professor Hans Meyer have each received the Nachtigal medal of the Berlin Geographical Society for explorations in Africa.

Mr. John Muir has received an honorary degree from the University of California.

Mr. A. G. Ogilvie has been appointed Junior Demonstrator in general geography and Mr. S. Thompson Lecturer in ancient geography at Oxford University.

Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary received the decoration of the Legion of Honor when he lectured before the French Geographical Society on the evening of June 6. Tufts College has given him the degree of Doctor of Science.

Prof. Dr. A. Penck of the University of Berlin has been appointed Corresponding Member of the Section of Geography and Navigation, Academy of Mathematical Science, Paris.

Dr. J. Wilhelm G. Schulz has been appointed Chief of the Geodetic Section of the Military-Geographical Institute of Argentina.

Professor J. Russell Smith, Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, has been engaged since March in the study of erosion as it affects agriculture and of trees as crop yielders with special reference to their more extended use in agriculture. He has been carrying on this work in Portugal, Spain, Algeria, Tunis, Italy, France and the southern part of the United States.

Dr. Herbert J. Spinden spent the summer in New Mexico in ethnological work among the Pueblo Indians of the Rio Grande Valley for the American Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Aurel Stein of Oxford has been elected honorary member of the Berlin Geographical Society.

Mr. Leonhard Stejneger, Naturalist of the U. S. National Museum, Washington, returned in June from the Eastern Alps, where he made comparative studies of the "Life Zones" in Europe and America.

Commandant Jean Tilho, known for his scientific work in the Lake Chad Region, has been elected an honorary member of the Berlin Geographical Society.

Dr. Otto H. Tittmann, Chief of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, has been elected honorary member of the Berlin Geographical Society.

Mr. W. P. Wilson, Director of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, spent nearly two months in Yucatan and Campeche last winter making studies of the growth of the henequin and timber industries in both states.